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ZHUKOV ON REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S USSR POLICY

PM181250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Choice"]

[Text] More than a month has passed since the U.S. presidential elections. While the White House is preparing to announce before Congress the U.S. policy guidelines for the next 4 years, events in the international arena are taking their course. The situation remains tense in the world's "hot spots." The series of sessions by NATO leading organs, only just concluded, confirmed the intention of the United States and its allies to continue and even step up the arms race, including the nuclear arms race.

It is natural that people everywhere, and primarily in the United States itself, are asking more and more often: And how does the U.S. leadership intend to fulfill its election campaign pledges, having been reelected mainly because it promised the voters to seek the reduction and even liquidation of nuclear weapons, effective disarmament measures, and the normalization of relations with all countries, and primarily with the USSR?

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have declared clearly and unambiguously that the further development of the situation depends largely on the reelected U.S. Administration and on whether it is really prepared to give concrete expression to its peace-loving statements. If this were to happen, the USSR will not be found wanting, as the Soviet side stated during the 25 November conversation between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party. The Soviet Union advocates good relations with the United States on an honest and equal basis -- and, even more so, an end to the arms race and elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

At the conclusion of its 3-4 December Berlin session, the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee declared that opportunities exist to change the situation for the better, but that this requires a shift to the policy of realism and businesslike cooperation in resolving the tasks facing the peoples in Europe and other continents. The ministers acclaimed the agreement reached by the United States and the USSR to conduct talks on the entire range of interrelated questions pertaining to the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear means. At the same time, they advocated that the goals and tasks of these talks be determined with all clarity from the very start. And even more to the point, in their final communique the ministers set out an extensive program of actions in this direction, which opens the way to accords based on the principles of equality and identical security.

The immediate future will show whether the U.S. Administration is really prepared for constructive talks based on this principle which underlies previously concluded Soviet-American accords. So far, the American and entire international public has been forced to conclude that clarity on this issue is still lacking. As THE NEW YORK TIMES observer J. Reston wrote on 12 December, the U.S. Administration "still has not decided what proposals will be submitted" by the U.S. side, "if such proposals are to be submitted at all."

It is true that the very same NEW YORK TIMES declared on 7 December that "President Reagan has asked his advisers on arms limitation issues to inform the Soviet Union over the coming month that he is striving for stability in Soviet-American relations." The newspaper reported in passing that "officials are trying to refute the widely held opinion that Reagan is a President who gives little attention to arms control issues."

At the same time, an acute debate is under way within U.S. ruling circles on a vitally important question: What is to be done next? Furthermore, as so frequently happens there, campaign pledges are not taken into consideration. They are recalled less and less often.

As is usual, the most antagonistic stance is held by the military-industrial complex bosses and their proteges in the government. A more moderate course is followed by forces which are not directly linked with the arms race. They are interested in normalization of international relations and are aware of the danger posed by the Pentagon's adventurist course.

What are the ideas propounded by the participants in this debate who are arguing among themselves? The argument centers on the two courses, the two concepts of American policy.

The first course is a direct continuation of the old line proclaimed by the Republican Party back in 1980 -- to gain military superiority at any cost so as to dominate the planet by relying on force; the U.S. President praised precisely this goal at his December press conference.

Attention in this connection is also drawn by the series of statements by high-ranking Washington officials on the subject of how, when, and where arms are to be used to further U.S. interests, and also on whether arms reduction is expedient.

The first statement on this subject was made on 28 November in an address by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, and it was announced that the text of his speech, entitled "The Uses of Military Power," had been approved by the President in advance. Recalling that his compatriots have not forgotten the failure of a whole range of U.S. military actions, he advocated that the U.S. Armed Forces should operate only when assured of success, using the method of fast, crushing strikes and setting themselves the goal of attaining speedy victory.

The minister cited as an example of such "purposeful" actions the... "victory" over tiny Grenada. "Once it is clear our troops are required," the minister declared in all seriousness, "we must have the firm national resolve to commit every ounce of strength necessary to win the fight to achieve our objectives. In Grenada we did just that."

Summing up this "Weinberger Doctrine, "THE NEW YORK TIMES political observer L. Gelb wrote: "Be prepared to fight literally everywhere," but "be extremely careful when undertaking any commitments whatsoever. And once undertaken, do everything possible to achieve victory, demanding the enemy's unconditional capitulation. New Grenadas -- yes! But no Vietnams or Koreas!"

Of course, such plans are tied up not with arms reductions but, on the contrary, with further arms buildups. Nor is it an accident that nowadays the U.S. secretary of defense is so furiously demanding from Congress and the governments of U.S. allies further increases in military expenditures.

On the very same day and at the other end of the United States -- in Colorado Springs -- a speech was delivered by K. Adelman, incumbent director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Judging by the position he holds, it would seem that this official should be obsessed by thoughts far removed from the ideas held precious by his bellicose administration colleague. This should be even truer in view of the fact that he was speaking on the eve of the American-Soviet meeting scheduled for early January.

So what did Adelman speak about? What valuable ideas toward making it possible to halt the arms race did he put forward? None whatsoever! He used all his eloquence to raise in advance doubts about the expediency of discussing the Soviet proposals. And it was obviously no accident that he especially directed his fury against the proposals on the nonmilitarization of space.

"The goals of preventing the militarization of space is futile and confusing," he declared. "Space has never been, nor is it in any way, inviolable. It does not serve as sanctuary." And there you have it!

A few days later, on 6 December, U.S. Vice President G. Bush spoke out in approximately the same spirit, addressing the National Defense College. He urged the speediest possible creation of space weapons, making the unsubstantiated claim that the Soviet space research program is supposedly "85 percent oriented toward military needs."

A few days later, on 10 December, the floor was taken by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who delivered a report entitled "The Ethics of Power." He said that "Americans have always held the profound belief that conflicts in the world must be resolved by peaceful means," but that "peace cannot be established solely with the help of goodwill and idealism." Therefore, the United States "must be prepared to use force." Following C. Weinberger, G. Shultz repeated that the invasion of Grenada was an example of such action. "Our moral principles must not paralyze us," he declared, appealing [to Americans] "to learn to use our power when this can be beneficial."

Naturally, such utterances by top administration officials force the public to think about how sincere the U.S. leadership may have been in giving its recent assurances of readiness to achieve progress in limiting and even liquidating nuclear weapons and normalizing international relations, especially in view of the fact that the United States and NATO are continuing and even stepping up the arms race.

This creates alarm not only among members of the antiwar movement in the United States and other countries, but also among many sober-minded representatives of the American big bourgeoisie and leading figures in West Europe. Of course, they value the notorious "interests" of the United States and NATO, which have extended to the entire globe, no less than the Washington administration does, and they dislike communism just as much as the gentlemen in question do. They do, however, bear in mind that times have changed and that it is no longer possible to disrupt the established equality of forces between the two economic and social systems confronting one another. Therefore, sober-minded figures advocate another course, another concept. They declare increasingly loudly that what is needed is not saber rattling but the quest for mutually acceptable agreements which would ease international tension.

PRAVDA's readers are already familiar with the contents of an interesting report by New York's Aspen Institute for Humanitarian Studies, published at the end of November. It is entitled "Managing the East-West Conflict. Framework for Stable Relations." Its authors, including the best known U.S. politicians and statesmen and former heads of governments and ministers from Britain, the FRG, France, Portugal, Canada, and several other countries, have spoken out resolutely and firmly in favor of halting the arms race and normalizing international relations.

An important declaration was published in Chicago on 2 December by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, chaired by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme. It includes eminent politicians and public figures from 22 countries, including the United States and the USSR. In their declaration they demand even more clearly and definitely the renunciation of the arms race and a return to the policy of detente.

The Palme Commission urged that primary attention during the forthcoming Soviet-American talks be given to the prevention of the deployment of weapons in space and the deployment of ground-based weapons meant for the destruction of targets in space.

Warning voices can be heard time and again also in the American Congress. This is what Senator E. Kennedy declared on 29 November, for example:

"We cannot punish the Russians by increasing the danger of nuclear war. We must not forget that all of us -- people on this planet -- will either live together or die together.... The opportunity we now have to reach agreement with the Russians may be lost, and it cannot be ruled out that this administration will not have another such opportunity."

Will people in Washington heed these warnings? Which of the two courses under discussion will be chosen? An answer to this question is awaited in the United States, in Europe, and all over the world with understandable keenness and interest. Much depends on which of the two courses now being publicly debated in the West will be chosen by the U.S. leadership. Time is passing quickly, and it is impossible to delay the decisions any longer.

OLIN VIEWS U.S. SIGNING OF 'STAR WARS' CONTRACTS

LD182331 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has signed contracts with 10 corporations for research within the framework of the star wars program for developing antimissile and antisatellite space weapons. We follow with a commentary by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The total worth of the contracts is relatively small; each company got a million dollars. But this doesn't deter the contractors, who are clearly hoping for big profits from the star wars plan of the Pentagon. Up to $30 billion have been allocated for research in space weapon technology, and hundreds of billions of dollars are expected to be spent on the actual development of these weapons. The development of some space systems has now entered the practical stage, and first tests of antisatellite weapons have already gone ahead. The development is under way of laser and high energy particle beam weapons and other directed energy space weapons. At the end of January, the first in the series of entirely military shuttle missions will go ahead.

Preparations for star wars are under way in the United States in spite of the numerous warnings that they are senseless from the military point of view, and dangerous from the political point of view. Various authorities, and among them the former Defense Secretaries McNamara, Brown, and Schlesinger; disarmament expert Gerard Smith; diplomat and historian George Kennan; and many others have warned that attempts by the administration to secure superiority in space are doomed to failure because they will inevitably cause countermeasures. As a result, the arms race will be sped up dramatically, and the war threat will take on yet another dimension. There's also possibility that the hotheads in the U.S. Administration, having misled themselves into believing that they are invulnerable and can take any line of action with impunity, will order a first nuclear strike as provided for by the NATO doctrine and doom the civilization to total extinction.

The political consequences of the militarization of space are very alarming indeed. An arms race in space would effectively annul the standing agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States, and among them the 1972 antimissile defense treaty, and rule out the prospects for reaching new accords. The former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has given a warning that if the United States deploys an antimissile defense system, it can hardly count on reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation.

Washington has so far given no signs of being ready to heed these warnings. State Secretary Shultz and other administration officials have in recent days repeatedly said that the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the issues related to both nuclear and space weapons will have no effect on the implementation of the star wars program.

There are other indications that the United States intends holding a dialogue while at the same time pressing for military superiority, that is violating the principle of equality and equal security. By pressing ahead with space militarization, the United States undermines the chances for reaching an agreement on ending the nuclear weapons race.

TRUD ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE'S 1ST-YEAR RESULTS

PM190914 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Dec 84 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Kopytin dispatch: "The Stockholm Conference Has Completed a Year's Work: What Are the Results?"]

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Dec -- The latest, fourth, session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, in which the delegations of 33 European states, as well as the United States and Canada, participated, ended today in the Swedish capital. It is also at the same time the end of the 1st year of work of this important forum designed to strengthen peace on the European Continent and throughout the world.

What precisely have the results been?

The Soviet Union, supported by the other socialist countries, submitted for the Stockholm meeting's scrutiny large-scale political proposals that immediately assumed a central place in its work. The main ones are: the nonfirst-use of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers participating in the conference and the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The NATO countries and a group of neutral and nonaligned states also put their own "packages" of proposals on the negotiating table.

However, given Washington's aggravation of the international situation and the NATO countries' reluctance to adopt a constructive posture at the Stockholm conference, matters have not reached the point of practical resolution of the main problems on the agenda.

Nevertheless, it is possible to speak of some positive shifts at the conference. Early in December the participants in the Stockholm forum unanimously adopted a proposal by neutral and nonaligned countries to set up two working parties to carry out specific and detailed examination of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe on an equal basis in both the political and military sphere.

The adoption of this important decision was preceded by a tenacious struggle in which the Soviet Union and the other socialist states firmly advocated a balanced examination of the broadest package of measures to ensure European security. Representatives of the main NATO countries, on the other hand, insisting on discussing only technical military meaures, put forward a mass of arguments of every description in an attempt to prove that the Soviet proposals are at variance with the Stockholm conference's mandate.

However, the significance of these proposals, concerning the really fundamental questions of eliminating nuclear and non-nuclear conflicts in Europe, was well understood by many delegations and found support among broad sections of the European public.

Not daring to openly oppose the essence of the Soviet initiatives, the NATO countries' delegations were eventually forced to discuss the Soviet Union's large-scale proposals in a working group.

The decision to set up working groups was recently described by Swedish delegation head C. Lidgard as a "move of great political significance." Observing that the first days of discussion in the groups "took place in a positive atmosphere," the Swedish representative expressed the hope that the "working structure formed for the conference will be effective."

In the corridors of the forum the participants are expressing the opinion that the Soviet Union's initiative to hold talks with the United States on a range of questions connected with eliminating the nuclear threat may create a favorable atmopshere for the Stockholm conference's work by improving the overall international climate.

Summing up the results of the Stockholm meeting's 1st year of work, Soviet delegation head O.A. Grinevskiy said in conversation with your correspondent:

"The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have consistently demonstrated at the conference a serious and responsible approach to the examination of the tasks confronting it. This was reaffirmed by the routine session that has just ended."

"The accord achieved during the session on the conference's organizational structure and on creating two working groups enables us to move on to the specific examination of confidence- and security-building measures in both the political and military spheres on an equal basis. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are prepared for serious talks. It is now up to the United States and the other NATO countries. The future will show whether they will demonstrate a businesslike attitude or whether they will try to drag the conference into a mire of political wrangling."

The Stockholm conference's work is intended to last 2 years. It is now at the halfway stage. The solution of the forum's main tasks lies ahead.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM181221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Text] Clear Skies for the Planet

The 39th UN General Assembly session is concluding its work. Very important problems relating to the cause of peace and international security have been discussed during it, and decisions have been adopted which propose specific measures aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. It has approved the resolutions submitted, on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, on key questions of disarmament, which demand the cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests without delay and a ban on the development and production of new kinds of mass destruction weapons systems. The General Assembly has called for a freeze on nuclear weapons and welcomed the Soviet Union's unilaterally adopted pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The UN General Assembly's adoption of a resolution on preventing the militarization of space, in which the international community insistently calls on the USSR and the United States to begin talks immediately in a constructive spirit aimed at preventing an arms race in space, was a big event in the building on the East River. The resolution was approved by 150 UN states. The United States alone did not support that decision, thus finding itself in total isolation.

The very first results of the General Assembly session's work attest to the concern that the majority of states and peoples feel for the situation in the world and to their desire to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to prevent its shift into space.

The broad spread worldwide of the struggle for peaceful space and earth shows that the socialist countries' peace-loving policy is merging with the increasingly stronger antiwar movement among the international public. The international conference of national antiwar movements "For a Nuclear-Free Europe," in which delegates from more than 60 organizations in 26 countries participated, was held in Athens this week.

The American city of St Louis was the venue for the fifth national antiwar conference convened on the initiative of the association National Campaign for a Nuclear Arms Freeze. Its delegates pointed to the need to halt and reverse the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. They demanded that the U.S. Congress cease funding for the creation of "star wars" weapons.

In Japan a national peace rally has been held in the country's 63 cities that are proclaimed nuclear-free zones. During a rally held on Okinawa Island, speakers voiced their determination to prevent the Japanese islands from being turned into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead.

The loyal defenders of the working people's interests, the Communists, march everywhere in the vanguard of fighters against nuclear death. This week the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo issued a statement pointing out that the actions of broad sections of the Belgian public against the deployment of cruise missiles have become a powerful counterbalance to the tremendous pressure being put on the authorities to make them agree to the deployment of American first-strike weapons in Belgium next March.

A symposium held in Rome on the Communist Party's initiative advanced a proposal to hold a national referendum in the country on questions of nuclear weapons on Italian territory. The communist Senator A. Cossutta, who supported that proposal, said that the existence of a cruise missile base at Comiso and the base on La Maddalena Island, where American nuclear submarines are stationed, is a gross violation of the Italian Constitution.

In the present situation, as was pointed out at the Prague meeting of representatives of more than 90 communist, worker, and revolutionary democratic parties who discussed the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, it is particularly important for the communist parties' united voice to be heard against the threat of war and the arms race.

"Clear skies for the planet!" "Halt the arms race!" "Space must remain peaceful!"--these demands are now resounding increasingly strongly in all countries and on all continents.

Transatlantic Conductors

This year the winter sessions of NATO's leading organs, military and political, lasted almost 2 weeks. The military committees concluded their work on 5 December, and the NATO Council, which sat at foreign minister level and whose task was to confirm and approve the decisions of the military, met last Thursday and Friday. As has been the custom in NATO ever since it was founded, the Americans set the tone at those sessions, and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger acted as the drum major in the military band, and Secretary of State G. Shultz as conductor of the political choir.

A characteristic feature of this series of sessions was the fact that the American conductors managed to impose on their NATO allies entry into a new round of fanning the extremely dangerous race in both nuclear and conventional arms. The schedule for the deployment of American first-strike weapons, Pershing and cruise missiles, in West Europe was confirmed, and the press reports that dates for installing them could even be brought forward. Pressure was once again exerted on the Governments of the Netherlands and Belgium, which have not given their final consent to the deployment of 48 cruise missiles each on their land. Even before the NATO Council session, G. Shultz held special meetings with Dutch and Belgian representatives on that issue. However, Shultz received no definite assurances during those meetings, and Dutch Foreign Minister H. van den Broek declared that he does not share the American viewpoint.

The Defense Planning Committee decided to double the level of spending on the NATO military infrastructure. The most dangerous and costly decision of this NATO session was to approve the "Rogers Plan" -- the program for reequipping the NATO bloc's forces with conventional weapons and systems comparable in terms of strike power with weapons of mass destruction. These weapons, bombers, missiles, and tracking and guidance instruments, are designed to inflict strikes against the rear echelon of enemy forces up to 500 km deep, that is, they are means of aggressive warfare. As a Labor Member of Parliament, Ann Clwyd declared in the British House of Commons, the adoption of the "Rogers Plan" signifies "a cardinal change in the concept of NATO which, from being defensive, will become wholly and entirely offensive."

When setting out for West Europe (in addition to participation in the work of the NATO Council, the program for the trip included talks in London and Bonn), Shultz did not hide the fact that he would stress the further buildup of NATO's military might.

However, Shultz' interlocutors expected not only new pressure regarding the question of arms and the financial expenditure associated with them.

The public and official circles in West European countries greeted with satisfaction the report that the Soviet Union and the United States have reached an accord to enter into new talks on a whole package of questions relating to nuclear and space arms. The U.S. secretary of state's colleagues expected that he might use his visit to West Europe to explain what line the American delegation will take in Geneva.

However, Britian's THE TIMES reports, during his meeting with G. Howe, G. Shultz was able to familiarize the British secretary only "with discussions in the American Administration concerning the U.S. position." This position, the newspaper wr es, "is still being formulated," due to disagreements between opponents and supporters of talks at the Pentagon and the State Department -- disagreements, in particular, over "the extent to which the United States should be tractable" in Geneva. The American representatives expounded their policy no more congently at the NATO Council session either. As the West German newspaper NEUE RUHRZEITUNG wrote, "a certain skepticism" prevailed among the Europeans in Brussels, since the U.S. secretary of state was unable to offer specific views on the upcoming Geneva meeting.

However, according to press reports, the Americans suggested to the allies that they approve their "unformulated position" according to the principle: I do not know what I will do, but you will be content with it in advance.

It is known how concerned West Europeans are at the increasing threat to peace posed by the Pentagon's illusory plans for achieving military superiority over the USSR, particularly the plans for the militarization of space. In Brussels G. Shultz was unable to tell his partners anything new regarding this problem, except, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH states, that "the Pentagon is not interested in talks on space arms." What is more, both the U.S. secretary of state and the other American emissaries sent to West Europe tried to get their allies not only to approve the "star wars" plans but also to participate in this very dangerous undertaking for the cause of peace.

Commenting on the results of the NATO Council session, the Western press recalls that the concern that the ruling circles of a number of West European countries have expressed over Washington's dangerous policy was one of the reasons for the U.S. Administration's consent to new talks with the USSR on a whole package of questions relating to nuclear and space arms. However, during the sessions in Brussels the representatives of those states did not obtain anything from the Americans that could moderate their concern or the alarm that all mankind feels about the fate of peace.

Doctrine of Brigandage

I leaf through news agencies' teletype reports.

...In Honduras the final preparations are being completed before the start of large-scale maneuvers code-named "Big Pine-3." As the EFE agency reports, on these maneuvers U.S. and Honduran troops will rehearse an operation to "invade a given country."

We know full well which country that is. It is Nicaragua, against which the Pentagon and the CIA have long been waging an undeclared war, infiltrating onto its territory hired assassins trained in the United States and Honduras and equipped with American weapons.

...The U.S. Navy has begun more maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean in conjunction with the Israeli Navy. The Israeli invaders are continuing their repression of the population of southern Lebanon. In the city of Sidon the occupiers have arrested Arab medics whose job is to give medical aid to injured Lebanese patriots.

...Former CIA agent Frank Snepp told journalists that the CIA leadership regards support for Afghan counterrevolutionaries' bandit actions as one of the chief directions of its subversive activity. The CIA also supplies money and weapons to the Pol Potite gangs mounting raids on Kampuchean territory from Thailand.

Such reports reach newspaper editorial offices every day. New links are added every week to the mesh of terrorist activity which American imperialism is pursuing in very different parts of the globe. Soldiers in uniform, saboteurs in civilian dress, covert and overt mercenaries, and gendarmes and troops of dictatorial regimes obedient to Washington kill and torture people in many countries and leave thousands upon thousands of perfectly innocent prisoners to rot in jails.

All this has been elevated in the United States to the rank of state policy, particularly when it is a question of attempts to undermine internally and externally states that have chosen the path of freedom -- political and social. "Having embarked on a path of unbridled state terrorism," Daniel Ortega, elected president of the Republic of Nicaragua, said, "The Reagan administration is waging a bloody war against the republic, refusing to resign itself to our revolutionary gains."

Recent events confirm that Washington not only does not intend to cease such criminal activity, but, on the contrary, intends to develop it further. It even intends to give the policy of terrorism some "theoretical" substantiation. In some of his recent speeches, the U.S. secretary of state tried to formulate what the American press called the "Shultz doctrine." The essence of his doctrine consists in substantiating the "need" for the United States to use military force against other states. In Shultz' opinion, situations in which "the use of force is legitimate" could very well arise. The secretary of state named the brazen armed occuapation of Grenada and the overthrow of its legitimate government as one such situation. As though mocking the overwhelming majority of peoples and governments which severely condemn Israel's terrorist policy in the Near East, he extolled the Tel Aviv regime, calling it..."the model of a state that tries to combine law and justice with self-preservation"!

Shultz entitled his speech in New York "The Ethics of Power." In it he said this very significant sentence: "Our moral principles must not paralyze us." Deciphering the meaning of this passage, the CBS TV company reported that the U.S. Administration is now close to inflicting "counterstrikes" on the territory of other countries when, in its view, American interests have been harmed there.

Yes, such are the "ethics" of imperialism. Discarding moral principles and flouting the most important provisions of international law, including those enshrined in the UN Charter, the American bosses would like to appropriate the right to apply military force to sovereign states that are not to their liking when Washington's self-seeking interests demand it. Only it should not be forgotten in this feverish haste that the times are no longer what they were and that there is a vast distance between what imperialism wants and what it can do. The peoples will not allow the bearers of the ideas and practice of international brigandage to cast aside all restraint.

NATIONS PREPARE TO REGISTER LAW OF SEA CLAIMS

LD1818.5 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva December 18 TASS -- In the Palace of Nations here on Monday, the delegations of the USSR, India, France and Japan exchanged the coordinates of sections of sea bed to which those countries staked claims to the preparatory commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea. This meeting is a necessary step for the subsequent registration of claims submitted to the commission under a decision of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Back in July 1983 the Soviet Union was the first to stake a claim to a section of sea bed in behalf of the Soviet amalgamation "Yuzmorgeologiya."

Satia Nanddan, special representative of U.N. secretary general, said that the fact of the exchange of the coordinates is a historic moment, the beginning to practical implementation of provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea related to the regime of the development of resources of sea bed.

Sharply discordant to this are attempts of the United States and some of its Western allies to undermine this regime by the conclusion of the provisional understanding on questions of deep water areas of sea bed concluded in Geneva on August 3, 1984. That separate arrangement is actually called upon to replace the preparatory commission and part eleven of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea regulating the regime of activity in the international area of sea bed.

LYUTYY COMMENTS ON SHUTTLE'S 'MILITARY PAYLOAD'

LD181001 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Lyutyy reports: Washington is going to apply an impenetrable veil of secrecy to a shuttle flight next month, which will be devoted entirely to military purposes. This follows from statements made at a press conference Monday by spokesmen for the Pentagon and the National Aeronautic and Space Agency (NASA).

They said that the reusable spaceship Discovery on that mission would be carrying a "military payload". The "payload", UPI news agency was able to find out, will be a secret military satellite, and it is experiments with this satellite that the Pentagon strategists, planning to transfer the arms race into outer space, would like to keep from public knowledge. The liftoff, from Cape Canaveral, Florida, is slated for January 23 but the Pentagon and NASA spokesmen flatly refused to disclose how long the shuttle will remain in orbit or what parts of the planet it will overfly. It is also planned to encode all conversations between the crew and ground control, and journalists will be denied access to them for the first time.

The five-man crew will include a Pentagon man, Air Force Major Gary Payton, who has undergone special training in handling military equipment in orbit. He is one of the 25 pilots that have went [as received] through such training, arranged by the Department of Defense. It is only nominally that the January mission will be conducted in interaction with NASA. In fact, the shuttle program is being increasingly taken into its hands by the military. A spokesman for the U.S. Air Force, Brig. Gen. Richard Abel, told the press conference that there are plans to send more than 30 "military payloads" into space abroad shuttle craft by 1990. According to press reports, the Pentagon has "reserved" more than one-third of the 311 planned shuttle flights and is building a special launch site at Vandenberg air base in California.

Abel warned American journalists that they will be brought to account if they disclose information about the January flight of the Discovery spaceship.

ZAMYATIN ARTICLE ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN U.S. CITED

LD172057 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 17, 18 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet writers' weekly, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has printed a lengthy article by Leonid Zamyatin headlined "The Dead Ends of Confrontation and the Horizons of Cooperation." In it Leonid Zamyatin analyzes the problems of East-West relations, and above all in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States:

After several major defeats in the world scene, American imperialism is mounting ever more massive attacks of an unprecedented scope on the Soviet Union's social system and on the Marxist-Leninist ideology. It seeks to distort the aims of Soviet foreign policy and counter the growing influence of existing socialism. Its most vicious attacks are directed at socialist democracy. Socialist democracy, Leonid Zamyatin continues, is one of our major achievements. It is under socialism, as Lenin predicted, that the mass of the population have for the first time risen to participate not just in voting in elections, but in everyday administration. Through ownership of the means of production by the entire people, socialism has ensured planned economic development. It has made it possible to draw up and carry out programs aimed at consolidating a dynamically developing society of justice, at the all round satisfaction of the working man's consumer needs. Socialism has done away with economic recessions, unemployment, insecurity and social and economic oppression.

In speaking of democracy, Leonid Zamyatin continues, we mustn't lose sight of the fundamental distinction between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. Democracy under socialism is democracy that really works. It seeks to promote people's respect for such fundamental values as freedom from exploitation and social oppression; genuinely equal rights and the right to work, to health protection and housing. Unlike capitalism, under which unemployment is an ever present feature of the life of millions of people, socialism has assured all members of society the right to work.

Another major achievement of the socialist system is universal secondary education, a fact in the Soviet Union. Compare this with the situation in the United States. No other than the current President of the United States has admitted that he was horrified to learn that over 20 million people in the country are totally illiterate. And that is a highly devloped country that lays claim to leadership in the scientifc and technological revolution.

The opponents of socialism, Leonid Zamyatin continues, do everything to smear our life. Officials in the United States and other Western countries do not conceal that they are shortly to step up their propaganda campaign in the hope of drawing upon certain reserves that capitalism has. They want to make use of the temporary solution of certain individual problems so as to give capitalism a publicity boost and intensify their attacks on socialism. The argument is being put forward that the technological revolution is enabling the West to cope with certain crisis trends in its structures. Arguments are also being abduced in support of the growing role of the United States as a world leader and a model to be emulated. Praise is showered on the transnational corporations as a supposedly rational form of organizing production on an international scale and the transfer of technology from more developed to less developed countries.

The slashing of the social services is made out to be a measure encouraging greater enterprise. In the United States the high level of unemployment was depicted in Reagan's election campaign speeches as being due to its voluntary nature. Imagine 14 million volunteers who spend years looking for work and end up in destitute [as heard]. Official statistics in the United States indicate that the number of poor people there in 1983 reached 35 million. In actual fact the figure is much bigger. But then American democracy in reality means not just millions of unemployed, it also implies the fate of the America Indian leader Leonard Peltier, who's being kept in prison.

In their speeches, the Western leaders often use loud words about Western freedoms. But reality is very different. In recent years, a widespread antimissile movement has developed in the capitalist countries. The authorities have been doing everything to undermine it and bourgeois legislation has been quick to come to their aid. A law passed in Federal Germany makes it possible to accuse practically any demonstrator of having committed a break of law and order. In Italy, there has been an attempt to put a group of women on trial on the pretext that they committed a breach of law and order outside the base in Comiso. In the United States, the world-famous children's doctor, Benjamin Spock was arrested recently on a similar charge. The same crude police measures are evoked in the United States against the labor unions, and in Britain against the miners. Every day, bourgeois democracy victimizes thousands of people who dare to take a stand for their right to live in peace, to have a home, to inviolability of the person [as heard]. Facts such as these expose the real situation as regards human rights in the West.

It has long been known that coercion of the individual in the capitalist world -- in the United States above all -- has become part and parcel of the system. But all this only adds to the ardor of the United States ruling circles in their campaign about some kind of human rights violations in the socialist countries. The opponents of socialism try to discredit the socialist system by focusing upon individuals, convicted in the Soviet Union for anti-Soviet, antistate activities.

But the very fact that they defend these persons constitutes in both political and legal terms a most flagrant violation of democracy, even in its Western interpretation. They are defending and glamorizing those who not only saw hatred between nations, but call for war. Surely, if some American citizen were to appeal to the Soviet Government to nuke the United States, he would promptly be put in prison.

Such techniques of ideological aggression have more than once been used in the past. A psychological war was launched against us, Leonid Zamyatin says, in 1945. Now, imperialism's strategy against the socialist community is becoming ever more sophisticated. Not since the days of the cold war has there been such a massive and direct participation of the country's leaders and top brass in American official propaganda. In the preelection debates, Reagan said he would not take back a single word he said about the Soviet Union. What was implied was his crude attacks on the Soviet social system. The Soviet Union, as you know, was proclaimed an evil empire.

Although in his election campaign the President maintained that the United States did not intend to change the Soviet system, the Voice of America persists in its propaganda actually aimed at subverting and undermining the Soviet system. The Voice of America seeks to split the unity of Soviet society and incite the people of the country against the policies of the Communist Party. It persistently harps on the proposition of bourgeois propaganda that socialism is an economic failure. In doing so it carefully hushes up concrete facts illustrating the dynamic progress of the Soviet economy, which today accounts for one-fifth of the world's industrial production, and is in a number of important indicators, ahead of the United States economy. The broadcasts continue to be keynoted by a crusading spirit against communism.

Many commentaries broadcast over the Voice of America, the official radio station of the United States Government, contain a direct attack on the foreign and home policies of the Soviet Union. Thus we are faced with an attempt to turn TV and radio channels into a method of subversion and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. A large-scale propaganda campaign is simultaneously being conducted aimed at presenting the crucial problem of war and peace, and the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, in a light favorable to Washington.

The issue of the alleged desire of the United States for its part to spare no efforts to improve these relations has been widely advertised for reasons of propaganda. However, it was the United States Administration that undermined the previously existing system of bilateral agreements between our countries, the fabric of which held together our mutaually advantageous cooperation. The same can be said of the problem of curbing the arms race. In words the American Administration has repeatedly claimed that it is ready for talks. In his replies to the questions of THE WASHINGTON POST, Konstantin Chernenko has emphasized that American statements to that effect have never been backed by deeds which would symbolize a genuine desire to discuss at least one of the key problems of our relations on an equal and mutually acceptable basis. That primarily concerns the question of arms limitation and reducing the war threat. Our method of solving international problems is based on talks. Back in the twenties, Vladimir Lenin repeatedly emphasized that all proposals of the Soviet Government regarding the questions of peace should be regarded quite seriously and the words of peace should always be heeded.

Today that statement of Vladimir Lenin's is as relevant as ever before. Even more so. The Soviet Union did not use, does not use ow, and will never use brute force in the future, when it comes to finding ways and means of strengthening peace and the security of nations. However, we resolutely oppose any attempts of pursuing a policy of force and diktat against us. We have given a firm rebuff to all encroachments on our interests and will do so in the future.

President Reagan was reelected for a second term of office on 6 November, 1984. However, the Republican Party had no success in the elections to Congress. The Democrats retained a majority in the House of Representatives. The Republicans lost two seats in the Senate, but at the same time retained their control over it. There are many confirmations (?to) the fact that the general sentiments among the American electorate is against the continuation of the dangerous militarist course. The people come out against the continuing tensions in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Americans cast their votes at the election for the people who promised to promote peace, resume talks with the Soviet Union and reach agreements on arms limitation. Statements to that effect have been made by both the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates throughout the election campaign, and particularly at its final stages.

The U.S. Administration's attitude to concrete Soveit proposals put forward by this country and its ability to make a constructive response to them would be an effective test of whether the United States is really willing to improve relations with the Soviet Union. For its part the USSR has reiterated its desire for a constructive dialgoue with the United States. That was stated in particular by Konstantin Chernenko, who addressed the American readers in the preface to his book "Soviet-American Relations: Articles and Speeches by Konstantin Chernenko." He concretely outlined the ways of moving towards resolving the problems of arms limitation and reduction on a mutually-acceptable basis. For instance, we are of the opinion that urgent steps are necessary for preventing the militarization of outer space, and corresponding agreements should be worked out through talks.

This country offered to hold talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. However, they were not opened because of the American position. Certain forces in Washington are alarmed that an agreement on the issue would imperil the program aimed at spreading the arms race to outer space. Such is the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defense and antisatellite weapons, for the stationing of other types of weapons in outer space.

That is a line of undermining the whole process of arms limitation, and an attempt of achieving military superiority for outer space. Many statements have come from Washington, claiming that the Soviet Union allegedly advances unrealistic conditions, and intentionally puts obstacles in the way of talks on all the range of questions. We have not put forward such conditions. The USSR is in favor of talks on some of the most urgent problems, and is willing to take part in such talks at any time. In actual fact, it was the United States that made an ultimatum and forced us to continue talks while a bridgehead was being created in Western Europe for dealing a first strike at the socialist countries.

On the average, the United States sites a missile a day in Western Europe. There are speculations in the West about the Soviet Union allegedly having reconciled itself to the stationing of new American missiles in Western Europe. That maneuver was intended to justify NATO's missile decision at any cost, and to suppress the wave of indignation over the continuing deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. The crux of the matter isthat there are ever more nuclear weapons in Europe -- and less security.

The Geneva talks were torpedoed by the United States. That country is responsible for leading the talks on the problems of nuclear arms into a deadlock. It is up to the Americans to remove the obstacles they have put up. Ninety-five times the United States initiated the creation of new arms systems in the postwar period. Those systems were intended for breaking the military parity in their favor. The Reagan administration almost doubled its military budget in the 4 years it has been in office, bringing it to the 300 billion mark. Huge funds are allocated for the creation of new armaments and first-strike systems. Among these are the B-1b bombers, the Trident submarines, large battleships equipped with the Aegis system, and strategic B-52 bomers with cruise missiles on board. That is how the calls for a crusade against the socialist countries developed into (?a pure) military program. However, in the long run, the crusade declared by Washington is directed not only against socialism, but in fact against the whole world.

The American Administration is making efforts to pass a bill through Congress, making law its right to use terror on a worldwide scale. A theory has even been created for this purpose. It claims that any country which does not correspond to American standards can become the target of United States military aggression. In the opinion of the ruling circles in the United States, all means are appropriate for strangling such a nation. That is the essence of state-sponsored terrorism, aimed at justifying the outright interference of the United States in the affairs of other countries.

There are many examples of [how] that policy works, among other places, in Grenada, Lebanon and the south of Africa; the threats against Nicaragua also shouldn't be disregarded. We are resolutely opposed to the undeclared war waged by imperialist forces. We resolutely come out against the policy of destabilization and overthrowing lawful governments, a policy of genocide and international brigandage, all of which is the main reason for the aggravation of the situation in the existing hotbeds of tension, and the emergence of others -- in Central America, the Middle East, the south of Africa and other regions of the world. In his reply to the questions of the daily PRAVDA, Konstantin Chernenko singled out the fact that Washington aspires to be the strongest, to control the destinies of nations, and dictate its will to everyone at all times and in all places. We have resolutely exposed such a policy in the past and will do so in th future.

TASS DIRECTOR, AP PRESIDENT SIGN AGREEMENT

LD190318 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- The TASS Director General Sergey Losev, who is staying in the United States, and the President of the ASSOCIATED PRESS Keith Fuller have signed a protocol to the agreement on the development of cooperation between the two news agencies.

Positively assessing the results of fifty years of professional cooperation and taking into account the new technical possibilities that are appearing lately, TASS and AP will strive to develop this cooperation in the interests of both countries.

DESTABILIZATION MAIN TASK OF 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIOS

PM181042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Vladimir Bolshakov: "The Dinosaurs' Masquerade"]

[Text] Some time in the past Senator Fulbright aptly dubbed the CIA's subversive radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe [RL-RFE] "dinosaurs of the cold war."

The very same description can also be fully applied to the U.S. Government's official mouthpiece -- the USIA radio station VOA. Together with RL-RFE, this "voice" is marching in the front ranks of the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the White House and acting as ringleader in the shameful "psychological warfare" operations against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Now that the overwhelming majority of the U.S. population is in favor of the speediest normalization of Soviet-American relations and talks with the Soviet Union, convincing evidence of which can be seen in the latest public opinion polls, the leaders of U.S. foreign policy propaganda centers are actively engaged in self-advertising. This is in pursuit of a singular goal: to convince both the American and the world public that the "psychological warfare" conducted by special services from across the ocean supposedly not only does not hinder mutual understanding among peoples but, on the contrary, actually furthers it! It is obvious that this reliance on simpletons was the basis on which T. Harvey, one of the USIA's leaders, and F. Shakespeare, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, which formally oversees RL-RFE, composed their recent letters to the editor of the U.S. journal FOREIGN POLICY. These letters indicate that the incumbent administration has increased the USIA's annual budget from $457.7 million to $761.4 million, apparently solely in order to "better inform" mankind about the "American way of life." Over the next 5 years, VOA has been allocated $1.2 billion for that very same purpose. The RL-RFE budget also runs into many millions. USIA has been allocated $128 million for fiscal 1984 to indoctrinate foreign citizens visiting the United States by means of the propaganda program for "American values and ideals."

Considerable amounts of money. But the tasks set for the strategists and practitioners of "psychological warfare" are also massive. Masquerading in robes of preachers of Americanism, the masters of ideological subversion are trying to cover up the main point: that the main stress is laid on destabilizing the existing system in sovereign states whose policy does not suit Washington, primarily the socialist and socialism-oriented countries. It is no wonder that under USIA Director C. Wick -- as a reader recently wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES -- the seats in front of VOA microphones are occupied by ultraright-wing journalists, worshippers of the propaganda principles of Goebbels and the neofascist "John Birch Society." And how about RL-RFE, which are staffed by former accomplices of the Nazis, traitors, and renegades from the emigre rabble?! The organizers of the latest political masquerade in the United States will find it a far from easy task to present such individuals' "creative work" as "exchange of ideas" and "objective information." After all, all sober-minded people understand that "psychological warfare" must be excised from the world community's life. And the sooner this is done, the better.

TASS CITES MIYAMOTO ARTICLE ON CHERNENKO MEETING

LD181742 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 18 TASS -- Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, today contributed an article to the newspaper YOMIURI on his meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the results of the talks between CPSU and JCP delegations in Moscow. He writes that in the history of the communist movement it was the first ever meeting completely devoted to the problem of preventing nuclear war and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, and that its results, recorded in a joint statement, are of major significance for the future of mankind.

In his article Kenji Miyamoto makes note of the immense threat posed to the entire world by the arsenals of nuclear weapons accumulated to date. A very urgent task, Kenji Miyamoto goes on, is to call upon political figures and members of the public to work for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, for isolating those forces which are stubbornly trying to retain such weapons. It is important to follow the road leading to the victory of human reason. Partial measures to prevent nuclear war also promote progress on the road toward this goal, Kenji Miyamoto writes.

COMPARISON OF MIYAMOTO-CHERNENKO JOINT STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 December carries in its First Edition on page 4 the Chernenko-Miyamoto Joint Statement following their talks. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page C1 of the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and aside from omitting the TASS deadline, reveals the following variations:

In paragraph five, lines six and seven, PRAVDA reads: ...more than 1 million times the yield of... (supplying "times")

In paragraph six, lines five and six, PRAVDA reads: ...this has an influence on international politics... (substituting "influence" for "effective impact")

On page C 2, paragraph six, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...weapons to be a war criminal, the appeal... (supplying "a war")

On page C 3, paragraph two, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...nuclear war and bringing about a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. The sides are convinced that this... (removing TASS parenthesis)

LAWYERS BEGIN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KAL IN TOKYO

LD170855 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

A group of lawyers, who plead the case of the relatives of the Japanese who died during last year's incident with the South Korean airliner, instituted proceedings in the Tokyo District Court today against the South Korean air company which was used by Washington for carrying out the espionage action against the Soviet Union.

On the strength of a thorough study of facts, documents and materials of the Japanese and foreign press, and the recent conclusion of the technical commission of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the lawyers came to the conclusion that the pilots of the passenger airliner had deliberately intruded into the USSR's air space for carrying out an espionage operation. The lawyers also intend to demand that a U.S. Government spokesman be summoned to the court sessions.

ICAO REJECTS EARLIER REPORT ON KAL CASE

PM171128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Absurd Allegations Refuted"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Dec -- The International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] Technical Commission has rejected as unsound the so-called "ICAO report" adopted in December last year under pressure from Washington and containing absurd allegations that the South Korean aircraft carrying out a spying mission invaded Soviet air space in September 1983 because of "navigational errors and the malfunctioning of instruments." This is reported by the KYODO news agency citing the technical commission's materials.

These materials emphasize that the previously approved report was based on incomplete and contradictory information. The document's allegations cannot be confirmed convincingly, emphasize the conclusions of the ICAO technical commission, which includes authoritative specialists from various countries. Representatives of the civil aviation organization in Tokyo, KYODO notes in this connection, are indicating that the report foisted onto the ICAO was adopted under political pressure and is not aimed at revealing the true reasons for the incident.

NORTH KOREAN LETTER TO IOC PRESIDENT REPORTED

LD172113 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 TASS -- Seoul is an absolutely unsuitable place for the holding of the 24th Olympics. Such is the opinion of the DPRK Olympic Committee expressed in a letter of the committee's President Kim Yu-sun to the president of the International Olympic Committee.

The letter whose text was circulated by the Korean Central News Agency says that Seoul cannot be the venue of a world sports festival such as the Olympics whose goals are the consolidation of friendship, accord and mutual understanding. South Korea is a highly unstable area over which a constant danger of war is looming. U.S. troops are stationed there, nuclear weapons have been deployed, military exercises are constantly held...

Moreover, there is a very complex political situation in South Korea, the letter says. Students, workers, peasants, clergymen and democratic leaders are waging the struggle for democratic freedoms and the country's unification. Violence and reprisals are used against them.

And finally, the safety of sportsmen cannot be guaranteed in Seoul. In this connection the president of the DPRK National Olympic Committee warns the International Olympic Committee that many countries will not send their sportsmen and persons accompanying them to a place where their safety cannot be guaranteed.

DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY IN VIETNAM TRIAL

OW190239 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] The public trial of a number of people accused of plotting to overthrow the existing system of the republic ended in Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City. The conspirators' crimes were confirmed at the court following their admission to those crimes.

It has been proved through investigation that they planned to carry out terrorist activities under instructions from the United States and China, through Thailand.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE CONFIRMS SHIP BAN DECISION

LD182115 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Singapore December 18 TASS -- According to reports from Wellington, Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange confirmed his government's decision to ban the calls of U.S. atomic-powered ships and ships with nuclear weapons on board into New Zealand's ports. Addressing newsmen after a cabinet meeting, David Lange said that in connection with more communications from the USA he is compelled to reaffirm New Zealand's determined anti-nuclear stand.

SFRY'S SREBRIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES IN MOSCOW

Meets Arkhipov

LD190014 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, today received Borisav Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and had a conversation with him on questions of current and future trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The conversation took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, and Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, also participated in the conversation.

TANJUG on Moscow Meetings

LD190024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Borislov Srebric, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, today had a talk with Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers. In the focus of attention were current questions of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation which has been developing as planned and agreed on.

The same topics were discussed also today in Srebric's meetings with chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Sergeychik, Minister of Foreign Planning Committee Inozemtsev.

The above exchanges of opinions passed in a working and friendly atmosphere. Both sides emphasized their satisfaction with the results of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union this year and with prospects for its intensification in 1986.

Vice-Premier Srebric is due to go tomorrow to Soviet Moldavia and attend the ceremony of opening the river and sea port of Reni to traffic there.

The Belgrade enterprises of Ratko Mitrovic and Ivan Milutinovic took part in its construction together with their subcontractors who finished that deal valued at about 40 million dollars a month's time ahead of schedule.

GDR TO SUPPLY MINING EQUIPMENT TO SIBERIA

LD181920 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic is to supply the Soviet Union in 1985-1987 with a large batch of mining equipment for the Kansko-Achinsk coal deposit in Siberia. These deliveries of equipment, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, are to make an important contribution to the practical implementation of the decisions of the CMEA summit conference on broadening all-round cooperation, specifically in the field of power engineering.

Under a contact with the Soviet foreign trade organisation "Metallurgimport", "Tackraf Export-Import" of the GDR is to supply the Soviet Union for the first time with a set of equipment for baring operations. Its basic element is a rotor excavator weighing about 5,000 tons and having a capacity of 3,000 cubic metres an hour.

The set was designed by East German specialists with due account taken of the rigorous climate conditions of Siberia (temperatures down to minus 50 degrees Centigrade, permafrost, a snow cover of up to two metres, etc.) the deal is worth 63 million roubles.

"Metallurgimport" and "Tackraf Export-Import" have been doing business for years. The mining equipment supplied from the German Democratic Republic -- big excavators, stokers, self-propelled wagons -- are wide used in the USSR, specifically for coal mining in the Ekibastuz coal fields (Kazakhstan).

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS CITED

LD181157 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Poland's trade with other CEMA countries increased almost 14 per cent in 1984 as against last year, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, said to a TASS correspondent. This reflects Poland's striving for a dynamic development of its integrational ties with the fraternal countries.

As a result of well-known difficulties experienced by Poland in 1980-81, production in the country fell off and so did its exports, including exports to CMEA countries, the minister went on. At present there is a pickup in all as aspects of our economic cooperation with these states. Vigorous actions have helped overcome partially the consequences of the sanctions used by certain capitalist countries towards Poland and other CMEA countries.

While in Moscow, the Polish minister signed (on Friday) a protocol on trade with the Soviet Union for 1985. Under this protocol the volume of two-way trade is to increase 9 per cent as compared with 1984 to reach 11.7 billion roubles.

The export-and-import proportions that shaped up in 1981 increased Poland's debt, the minister said. Of exceedingly great importance for Poland in this connection are the decisions of the Soviet Government on annual credits for Poland -- at very advantageous terms for us -- for correcting the present imbalance in trade with Poland. This enables us to get from the Soviet Union raw and other materials needed for the development of our economy and for deepening economic stabilisation in our country.

It is hard to overestimate our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, especially in recent years when the Soviet Union gave us all-round assistance in a period most critical for the Polish economy, the minister stressed.

Further development of mutually beneficial ties with other CMEA countries is also envisaged for 1985. This will help us develop confidently our national economy. In 1985 our trade with Czechoslovakia, for instance, is to go up 16 per cent and with Romania -- 18 per cent. Reciprocal commodity deliveries between Poland and the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary and other socialist countries are also to increase.

NURIYEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD171212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Today a Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for the People's Republic of Bulgaria to hold talks on basic guidelines for further cooperation between the two countries on the agro-industrial matters.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK

Speech to Parliament

PM191153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Speech in the British Parliament"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting in the Palace of Westminister today with members of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and with Lord Hailsham, the lord chancellor and speaker of the House of Lords.

M. Gorbachev, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke to the members of Parliament. He said:

We are finding great interest in learning about your country, its rich history, ancient culture, and variety of traditions accumulated over long centuries, and in getting to know your work-loving and talented people, who have given the world many outstanding thinkers, scientists, writers, and artists, and who are known to us in the Soviet Union, too.

Soviet people remember the bonds that linked our peoples in the bloodiest of wars. They also remember that over 40 years ago, the British prime minister presented a Sword of Honor to the peoples of Stalingrad as a symbol of the close cooperation of the Soviet and British peoples in the anti-Hitler coalition.

In other words, all that is good, useful, and constructive which our countries and peoples have acquired and built up in their relations in different periods of history should, in our view, be carefully preserved and carried into the future.

A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was here nearly 10 years ago. Since then major changes have taken place, both in Soviet-British relations and in the international situation. The need for meetings like the one taking place today is the all more obvious because of this fact.

Hardly anyone is going to dispute the fact the fates of the peoples of Europe are indivisible, both when it lived in peace and agreement, and when clouds of thunder have come in low over its soil. Being deeply convinced of this, we have come to your country with the intention of discussing what might be done by our countries and their parliaments to improve Soviet-British relations and improve the international situation as a whole. How the future of mankind and relations between individuals states and groups of countries take shape depends upon the actions and the concrete steps that are taken or can be taken today on problems of war and peace and international cooperation.

It is precisely these issues that concern all mankind, which were raised in the message from K.U. Chernenko, the head of our state and party, to the prime minister of Great Britain.

These issues were at the focus of our talks with Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Mr Howe, and other members of the cabinet. The exchange of opinions that took place was businesslike, frank, and in our view, useful. Now, speaking to members of Great Britain's Parliament, we would first like to share some ideas we consider important in aiming to improve the international situation and develop bilateral relations.

It is well-known that Europe in the 1970's became the cradle of the policy of detente. Important trends in cooperation took shape then between the countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The United States and Canada joined in this process, signing the Helsinki Final Act.

It proved possible at one time to close off the channels for the spread of nuclear weapons. This was made official by the corresponding international treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, to which more than 100 states are now party. Nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, space, and under water were halted and banned, and talks were conducted on a total and universal ban on such tests. Strategic nuclear weapons and antimissile defense systems were subjected to definite restrictions as a result of Soviet-U.S. accords. An energetic search was made for opportunities to curb the arms race in other directions as well, both in weapons of mass destruction and in conventional arms. The political dialogue gained momentum. Trading ties, and cultural, scientific, and other contacts livened up noticeably. Nobody can dispute the obvious fact that in years of detente, people began to live a calmer life, with greater confidence in their future.

In a word, there was an improvement in the international climate, but no concessions by one side to the other. Here realism, founded on a consideration of the mutual interests of countries with different social systems, was revealed; here the mutual comprehension emerged that you cannot build your security at the cost of causing detriment to the security of others.

In other words, sense won through: The understanding that war is an unsuitable, unacceptable method of solving vexed questions; that in a nuclear war, just as in the arms race and in confrontation, it is impossible to win. It became obvious, that the "cold war" is an abnormal state of relations, constantly carrying the threat of war. All this formed the basic beginning for the favorable development of international events in the 70's. On this basis, the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems became more deeply and fully implanted in the whole system of international relations. We also consider now that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, nor can there be one. I would like to stress this quite strongly and definitely.

After all that has been said, the question naturally arises: Why has the military threat, which was successfully set back then, drawn close again? I would not like to go into details. The Soviet point of view here is well known. However, I would like to repeat that the reason for this downturn, and this is borne out by facts, has been a change in the policy of well-known forces trying to achieve military superiority and thus obtain the opportunity to dictate their will to others.

The Soviet Union remembers well the words and actions that have created a climate of mistrust and enmity and have led to the destabilization of the international situation. However, I am not recalling this today with the aim of wounding anyone.

We see it as our aim to solve together, as no one alone could do, the most important problems, which by their nature are common to us: how to prevent war; how to halt the arms race and go over to disarmament; how to settle existing conflicts and crises and avert potential ones; to create a situation in the world that would enable each country to concentrate its attention and resources on solving its own problems (and show me the country that has none!); how to join forces in solving the worldwide problems of the struggle against starvation and diseases, preserving the environment, and providing mankind with power and raw material resources.

If Great Britain were to take such an approach, we would be glad to cooperate with her. If the United States takes such an approach and really starts its policy moving along the rails of peaceful cooperation, it will find a reliable partner in us.

This is how we see the situation; these are the views with which our parliamentary delegation has come to Great Britain.

If agreement can be reached on these basic principles I have just spoken of, the main question still remains: How are we to solve the problems which we all consider important? How are we to prevent the further development of the present dangerous situation and make the situation in the world stable and reliable? In other words, how are we to overcome the tension, the consequences of the cold war, and come back to detente, fruitful negotiations, and cooperation?

It is not just words that are needed for this (although they are also important in politics). Specific deeds are also necessary. If you life, practical solutions to the problems that face us are required. As we know, it is now more important than ever for every country, its government, parliament, and political and public circles to recognize responsibility for the world situation. We in the Soviet Union, remembering the horrors of the last war, and knowing well what catastrophe a future war could bring, are doing everything and will continue to do everything to keep pace with this lofty responsibility.

I will not now enumerate all our foreign policy proposals and initiatives. I will only say that they envisage the most radical possible reduction in nuclear weapons (right up to their complete destruction), and as well as of conventional weapons, a ban on chemical weapons and the liquidation of stocks. We would like a broad dialogue and development of equal, mutually beneficial cooperation in solving acute political problems in the economy, in science and technology, and in developing cultural links and exchanges.

When we speak of war and peace, Mikhail Gorbachev continued, we ought, in doing so, to bear in mind that the character of present armaments, primarily nuclear armaments, has changed the traditional concept of these problems. Mankind is on the threshold of a new stage in the scientific and technical revolution that will also have an effect on further developing military equipment. Those people who resort to arguments about "limited," "short-duration," or "prolonged" nuclear wars evidently still remain the prisoners of stereotypes that have outlived their time, when war was a great misfortune, but did not threaten the end of mankind, as it does now. Inevitably the nuclear age dictates new political thinking. The most acute and urgent problem that currently disturbs all people on earth is the problem of preventing nuclear war.

I would like to quote what was said by K.U. Chernenko, the head of the Soviet state: "It is a question of a problem which, one might say, pushes all the others into the background: how to parry the threat of nuclear war, to find a means of halting the arms race, and to create in the world the kind of situation where peoples would not experience fear of tomorrow. Delay in this matter is inadmissible."

It is precisely these aims that are served by our proposal to establish definite norms of behavior for nuclear powers. I will also recall that the Soviet Union has already taken upon itself, unilaterally, an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

That is our principled course. From this we proceed in all our proposals directed towards curbing the arms race and preventing war.

Guided by this, the Soviet Union recently came forward with the initiative for holding talks with the United States on a whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. Agreement has been reached with the U.S. Administration on the basis of this initiative, to enter into completely new talks, which would cover the non-militarization of space, as well as questions of reducing nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons. All these questions have to be examined and resolved as interlinked. Of key significance here is the banning of an arms race in space. If such a race begins, it would not only be dangerous in itself, but would also whip up the arms race in other directions. On all these issues the Soviet Union is ready to seek and draw up the most radical solutions to aid progress toward completely banning and ultimately eliminating nuclear arms. It is now up to the United States to take a realistic stance this time that would assist in producing results from the talks.

We are aware that everything connected with the tasks of reducing the nuclear danger is being widely discussed in Great Britain and other West European countries. Questions of defense and security are, naturally, the affair of sovereign states themselves. I can, however, state that any specific step towards eliminating the threat of nuclear war, including in Europe, will find an appropriate practical response from our side.

It is, of course, true that the Soviet Union and Britain frequently adopt different positions on major international problems. Neither we nor you conceal this fact. Nevertheless, it is our profound conviction that in the present conditions all countries and peoples need more than ever constructive dialogue, a search for solutions to key international problems to find spheres of agreement that can lead to improving trust between countries and to establishing an atmosphere in international relations that would be free from nuclear threat, enmity and suspicion, fear and hostility.

Our country has specified its approach in clear and unambiguous form: to overcome tension, resolve differences, and disputed issues not by force and threat but by negotiations, taking each other's legitimate interests into account and not permitting interference in internal affairs. I should put it like this: All must constantly learn to live together, proceeding from the realities of the modern world that is continually changing in accordance with its own laws.

The way relations between states develop in Europe has a great influence on the way the international situation as a whole develops. I have already mentioned how fruitful the trends in these relations were during the 1970's particularly after the adoption of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. This document is still an invigorating source of encouragement for trends toward mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe, and not only in Europe. We consider that this source should be protected and not subjected to attack.

After all, good relations between the states of Europe are, to a considerable extent, a pledge of calm and peace throughout the world. The peoples of our continent have paid a high price for realizing that those forces, which even today persist in their attempts to review the territorial realities that have come to pass in Europe since World War II, should not under any circumstances be appeased. These realities were born of a joint victory. They are reflected and affirmed in agreements between the allies on the postwar structure, in important bilateral treaties between a number of states, and in the Helsinki Final Act. Devotion to all this should form a strong barrier in the path of those who raise doubts about the results of World War II, postwar developments, and the inviolability of the borders of European states. Here there can be no place for any ambiguity.

The Stockholm conference could open up certain prospects for strengthening peace in Europe.

On the table there, specifically, is an important proposal on the conclusion of the treaty on the nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations. Our approach is based on the fact that combining large-scale steps of a political and international legal nature with measures of trust in the military sphere, and developing the Helsinki Final Act, would make it possible to ensure the success of the Stockholm conference and make its results a considerable contribution to strengthening European and international security.

I have cited just a few of the most topical problems whose resolution would facilitate halting the arms race and consolidating European and international security. I would like to stress once more: The leadership of the Soviet Union favors specific and honest talks which could help make progress in solving, on a mutually acceptable basis, the issues of arms limitation and reduction, first and foremost nuclear arms, as far as their destruction. Here we are prepared to go as far toward the Western partners in the talks as they will come to meet us. It is natural that equality and identical security will be at the basis of any accords. It is also self-evident that any line of attaining military supremacy over the USSR and its allies is unacceptable and has no future.

We all agree that we live in a vulnerable, fairly fragile, but interconnected world; in a world where, whether you like it or not, it is essential to coexist with each another. Whatever else divides us we have but one planet. Europe is our common home; a home, and not a "theater of military action."

The Soviet Union stands for an improvement in interstate relations. In politics and diplomacy there is always room for reasonable compromises; there is a vast field for developing and strengthening mutual understanding and trust upon a basis of close or coinciding interests. If only there were a desire to cultivate this field! These coinciding interests of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, of the Soviet and the British peoples, do exist, and the main one is preserving peace.

The history of Soviet-British relations goes back more than 60 years, and it does have its unforgettable landmarks. In the postwar period there have been years of productive cooperation. But there was also a time when decline set in. Now, too, our relations, which are not developing in a political vacuum but in an alarming atmosphere of growing nuclear danger, are not in a state of upswing and are far from what is desired. I will recall that at one time Britain occupied first place in trade with the USSR. Its position now is no higher than that of seventh or eighth place. I cannot fail to agree with those representatives of Great Britain's trade and industrial circles who consider that politics must help trade, and that trade must promote a strengthening of mutual understanding and trust; that is correct.

Members of the British Parliament know that there have been conversations this year in Moscow with a number of statesmen from Great Britain. We stated our readiness for actively developing Soviet-British relations on a broad range of issues, and that if the stance of the British side was the same, then the matter would be developed. I will take advantage of this occasion to again confirm this Soviet point of view.

Every state's foreign policy is indivisible from its domestic life, socioeconomic aims and needs. The main aim of our plans, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently stressed, "is to raise people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level and substantially raise the material and spiritual level of the life of our people, relying on the ever more weighty results of the labor of Soviet people."

Our party and state direct their main efforts toward further developing the economy by raising production efficiency, and transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development. Accelerating scientific-technological progress both in industry and in agriculture is at the center of our activity. Large-scale and long-term tasks, calculated as far as the year 2000 and using everything provided to man by the scientific-technological revolution, are being set and resolved.

To realize these truly grandiose, constructive plans, the Soviet Union needs peace. This is our line of principle, and it does not depend on any short-term political situation. [politicheskaya konyunktura]

The historical responsibility for the present and future of the world, which lies on all political leaders, on legislators, and on all those who determine the policy of states, is currently great.

Guided by this, the USSR Supreme Soviet in its addresses in December 1982 and December 1983 clearly stated that the Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of a single country, be it in the West or in the East. It wishes to live in peace with all countries and implement the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. The highest legislative organ in the USSR has expressed its readiness to bring a weighty contribution, together with the parliaments of other countries, to the solution of the most burning problem of today: to preserve mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

The situation in the world is complex. The danger of war is a reality of the present day. Faced by this stern reality, one would like to stress this thought. We must look to the future and not forget the past. In other words, without forgetting the good or the bad, and drawing lessons from both, to concentrate all our efforts on opening up new vistas for a confident movement forward, toward peace; toward a peace that is more secure for all and truly reliable.

For several days now our delegation has been visiting Britain, Mikhail Gorbachev said in conclusion. We are grateful for the hospitable attitude, and hope that our stay here, our acquaintances and meetings, will have a beneficial influence on the development of Soviet-British cooperation in the interests of the peoples of our countries, which will develop in the interests of mutual understanding and the cause of peace on earth.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation passed on to the people of Great Britain the best wishes of the peoples of the Soviet Union for prosperity, happiness, and peace.

After M.S. Gorbachev's speech, there was a talk with British parliamentarians, in the course of which a number of questions on the international situation and bilateral Soviet-British relations, including the broadening of parliamentary links, were discussed. On the same day meetings took place with J. Osborn, chairman of the British-Soviet parliamentary group, P. Temple-Morris, chairman of the British IPU group, and B. Weatherill, speaker of the House of Commons.

M.S. Gorbachev also met with M. Jopling, British minister of agriculture, and had a detailed talk with him.

UK Reaction to Visit

PM181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Manifesting Realism"]

[Text] London, 17 Dec -- The British public and press are devoting much attention to the visit to Britian by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Noting that the visit is taking place on the British side's initiative, many local observers assoicate it with the intensification of realistic tendencies in the British Goverment's policy and the increasingly deep awareness of the hopelessness and danger of the exacerbating military-political confrontation between West and East. The Soviet delegation's arrival is seen in London, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, organ of British business circles, writes, as a response to a certain reassessment of foreign policy by the British Government following the 1983 parliamentary elections. In corroboration, the newspaper refers to a statement made immediately after the elections by Prime Minister Thatcher to the effect that the deadlock in relations between East and West can be overcome only under the condition that Western Powers build their policy toward the Soviet Union on the basis of the actual existing state of affairs and not of subjective wishes.

Awareness of the need to curb the arms race and return East-West relations to normal is manifested increasingly often in statements by eminent British figures. There is a growing conviction in the cpitals of West European states, including London, J. Alford, well-known British specialist in military-strategic issues, said in a conversation with your correspondent, that the military-political confrontation of the last few years not only failed to bring any advantages to the West but, on the contrary, resulted in major political and economic losses for it.

The Soviet delegation's visit, the newspaper MORNING STAR writes, "offers an opportunity to reverse the trend of growing tension in international relations, and Britian could play a significant role in attaining this goal.... Our people would have much to gain from improved relations with the Soviet Union."

Gorbachev Meets With Parliamentarians

LD181458 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] London December 18 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today had meetings with John Osborn, chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Parliamentary Group, and Peter Temple-Morris, chairman of the British branch of the Interparliamentary Union.

Gorbachev Meets Agriculture Minister

LD181733 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] London December 18 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev, who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with the British Agriculture Minister Michael Jopling and had a detailed conversation with him.

Moscow on UK Media Coverage

LD191953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent B. Kalyagin video report from London]

[Text] Both political figures and ordinary Englishmen are saying with satisfaction that the visit by the Soviet guests is proceeding successfully. Every day reports and commentaries are devoted to it by the central British papers, and they publish photographs telling of the progress of the visit. The British radio and television are also covering it in detail.

Most attention is attracted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. The papers are noting the positive, constructive nature of these talks. THE LONDON GUARDIAN stresses that now, following the talks, in British Government circles understanding has been reinforced of the fact that real opportunities exist to substantially improve the entire spectrum of East-West mutual relations.

Gorbachev Meets Weatherill

LD182023 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] London December 18 TASS -- A U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting with Bernard Weatherill, the speaker of the House of Commons, here today.

Delegation Visits Marx' Tomb

LD191008 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] London December 19 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has laid a wreath to the tomb of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism, in Highgate Cemetery today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MINTOFF VISIT TO USSR

Gromyko-Mintoff Talks

LD181626 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta in the Kremlin today.

During their businesslike and friendly conversation, they exchanged opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest as well as some questions of Soviet-Maltese relations. Both sides voiced concern about the dangerous tension persisting in the world, and in this connection the conviction was expressed that it is necessary for all peace-loving states to work actively to remove the threat of a nuclear war and strengthen universal peace.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to the known Soviet foreign-policy initiatives directed at achieving this goal, pointing out specially the importance of the agreement reached between the USSR and United States to enter new talks on questions concerning nuclear and space arms.

It was pointed out that it is important at the Stockholm conference to achieve substantial accords on the mutually supplementing political, international-legal and military-technical measures of strengthening trust and security in Europe, in particular in the Mediterranean.

The sides expressed themselves in favour of interaction between interested states in eliminating the existing tension in the Mediterranean and turning that region into a zone of peace and cooperation. They came out for spreading the military confidence-building measures, which have already proved their worth in international practice, to that region of the Mediterranean Sea and for effecting a coordinated reduction of armed forces there.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union welcomes with satisfaction the statement by the Government of Malta on its commitment to the policy of neutrality and non-alignment, detente and peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko and Dominic Mintoff spoke out for steadily developing mutually advantageous Soviet-Maltese links in political, trade, economic and other fields.

Kremlin Dinner

LD181625 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- The Soviet Government gave a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honor of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were: Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the U.S.S.R., deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., ministers of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

During the dinner which passed in a friendly atmosphere Nikolay Tikhonov and Dominic Mintoff exchanged speeches which were heard with attention and met with applause.

Dominic Mintoff is staying in Moscow since Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

LD181701 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- The policy of neutrality and non-alignment conducted by Malta, its efforts for the sake of consolidation of international security enjoy respect in the Soviet Union.

This was said by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. He delivered a speech today at a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff.

Recalling the lessons of the Second World War, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that "it cost more than 20 millions of lives, immeasurable suffering and destruction to the Soviet Union. The Maltese people that was courageously fighting in the years of war on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition paid a considerable price, too. It must not be allowed that the sacrifices made by the peoples for the sake of the great victory over fascism turn out to be futile. The sliding of the world to nuclear catastrophe can and must be arrested."

People in the Soviet Union are well aware of the active positive role that Malta plays in the European process, specifically in the framework of efforts implemented by a group of neutral and non-aligned states, Nikolay Tikhonov said.

"Of special importance now is an earliest transition to concrete talks at the Stockholm conference, achieving at the conference substantial arrangements on measures of confidence-building and security in Europe both of political and international law nature and military-technical nature. Corresponding Soviet proposals taking into consideration the interests of other participants are well known."

Nikolay Tikhonov said further that the Soviet Union just as Malta declares "in favour of the Mediterranean being a zone of peace and cooperation. Of much importance in this respect would be the implementation of concrete proposals advanced by us earlier, the proposals whose essence is to limit naval activity of foreign states in the Mediterranean, not to allow the setting up of foreign military bases and deployment of nuclear weapons in the area, not to threat with the use of force and not to interfere in internal affairs of states situated in the area."

"We are in favour of nuclear powers assuming the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not allow the deployment of such weapons on its territory".

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East where a dangerous seat of tension persists, Nikolay Tikhonov recalled that the USSR advanced concrete proposals "envisaging also a practical mechanism of the Middle East settlement."

The Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet Government said, proceeds from a firm conviction that there are no such complex international problems which could not be solved through talks on the basis of equality, with fully taking into consideration the vital interests of peoples, the interests of peace and international security.

Mintoff Dinner Speech

LD182029 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta expressed sincere gratitude for a warm and hospital reception accorded to the Maltese delegation in Moscow. He spoke at a dinner in the Kremlin given in his honour.

He stressed that "during the past fifteen years the Government of the Maltese archipelago has been in the firm hands of the labour movement of the working classes of Malta. The political arm of this movement -- the Labour Party -- was officially established early after World War One. Its industrial arm -- the General Workers Union -- came into being towards the end of World War Two."

"Our movement's inheritance was a tiny group of tiny islands strategically placed in the centre of the Mediterranean with a population of a third of million still miraculously clinging to their natural identity after many centuries of foreign domination and oppression," he said. "Our deep natural harbours -- the only physical gift nature had bestowed upon our people -- had acted as an irresistible political magnet to attract an uninterrupted succession of conquering powers, namely the Greeks, the Carthagians, the Romans, the Arabs, the Normans, the Spaniards, the Knights Templars, Napoleon's legions, and the British."

The prime minister spoke in detail about the struggle of his people against colonial enslavers. He recalled that "under the British, the people of Malta were turned into robots for the smooth running of the biggest and strongest base in a ring flung worldwide to keep secure the empire."

"When in 1971 a Maltese United Workers' movement won the elections the British Government was immediately forced to quit, and NATO to close down its headquarters," Dominic Mintoff went on to say. "After many months of skilful negotiations the British and their NATO allies accepted conditions for seven-year interim agreement which laid down, in particular, a slow reduction in strength of the British base to the point of complete disappearance. In this agreement we advanced a provision stipulating that under no circumstances could Britain make use of her military facilities in Malta against any Arab state. This enabled our people to force anew our brotherly ties with Libya and all Arab states, to join the Movement of the Non-Aligned and the Group of '77."

"After March 1979 when Malta gained true independence from foreign domination by getting rid of the last foreign soldier on its sacred soil, he hastened to make up for the time lost during which our brisk economic realities and the flow of history had completely separated us from the socialist states," Dominic Mintoff continued. Today the Republic of Malta calls upon the powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to accept its hand of friendship and to join us in consolidating Malta's state of neutrality.

"A region with Mediterranean people sworn to forbid from their soil foreign military bases, determined to turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone and to have their independent states guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperating to the utmost for a new era of peace in social progress," Dominic Mintoff pointed out. [sentence as received]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS S. YEMEN

Arrives in Aden

LD131802 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Bayken Ashimov, the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Aden on an official visit. The visit is at the invitation of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Supreme People's Council.

The delegation was received at the airport by 'Ali 'Abdallah 'Antar, the deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council and first deputy prime minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, the minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

Talks Held With YSP

PM180945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Aden, 16 Dec -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, visited the city of Al-Mukalla, administrative center of Hadramawt Province. The delegation had a meeting with members of the provincial committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Provincial People's Council Executive Committee. 'A.'A. 'Antar, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], took part in the meeting. During the talk, the importance of the Soviet delegation's visit to the PDRY for further strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of the two states was noted. The great significance for Democratic Yemen of the rich experience in parliamentary activity passed on by the Soviet Union was stressed.

The guests from the USSR visited one of the PDRY's leading enterprises -- a fish cannery built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

Ashimov Meets PDRY Leader

LD172344 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Aden December 17 TASS -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, received today Bayken Ashimov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, head of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit here.

Questions of the development of Soviet-South Yemeni relations and topical international problems were discussed during a conversation that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of Democratic Yemen spoke highly of all-round assistance rendered to his country by the Soviet Union and emphasized the striving to continue consolidating cooperation between the two countries in every sphere, to widen friendly ties, specifically between the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad proclaimed complete support for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, for the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, ensuring a durable peace and security of peoples.

Visit Ends

LD181028 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Aden December 18 TASS -- The official friendly visit to Democratic Yemen by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Bayken Ashimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was completed today.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by 'Ali 'Ahmad 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, first deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and by other officials.

Joint Statement Issued

LD181311 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Aden December 18 TASS -- A joint Soviet-South Yemeni statement for the press on the results of the official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Bayken Ashimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been issued here. The visit has been made at the invitation of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY.

The statement says, in particular, that the Soviet delegation was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the PDRY.

The South Yemeni side during the talks was headed by 'Ali 'Ahmad 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, first deputy prime minister of the PDRY.

During the conversations which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradeliness and complete mutual understanding, the two sides exchanged information on the activities of the supreme state power bodies of the two countries and considered matters of bilateral relations as well as some topical international problems.

The Soviet parliamentarians greeted the strides made by the South Yemeni people under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Yemen Socialist Party -- in the cause of solving the tasks of the national democratic revolution on the road of socialist orientation. The invariability of the USSR's line (?toward) rendering further assistance to the PDRY in the building of a new life was reaffirmed.

The two sides, the statement says, expressed profound satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations resting on a solid foundation, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen of October 1979. They also stressed the great importance of contacts at summit level between Soviet [words indistinct] Yemeni leader the further development of many-faceted Soviet-South Yemeni ties.

In exchanging opinions of international problems the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and representatives of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY expressed deep concern over a sharp deterioration of the international situation as a result of the course followed by the USA and its allies towards an open confrontation with [word indistinct] forces of socialism and national liberation.

They stressed the need for counter-posing the cohesion of all progressive forces which come out for the preservation of peace and the triumph of justice, to the imperialist policy of aggression and expansionism.

The parliamentarians of Democratic Yemen [word indistinct] full support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy line for ending the arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening world peace and international security. In this connection they welcomed the Soviet initiative for the beginning of talks with the USA on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments.

When examining the situation in the Middle East, the representatives of the supreme bodies of state authority of the USSR and the PDRY agreed that the United States and Israel are using their "strategic alliance" to deal blows to progressive Arab regimes and put down the national liberation movement. They reaffirmed their determination to continue exerting efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East on the basis of an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to exercise self-determination and set up an independent state of their own.

The South Yemeni delegation reiterated Democratic Yemen's support for the Soviet Union's proposals of July 29, 1984, for a Middle East settlement through collective efforts involving all sides concerned, including the PLO.

The statement stressed that the parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the United States and its partners aiming to increase their military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. They declared their principled stand in favour of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the visit by the delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet [words indistinct] resolve declared to continue strengthening parliamentary links as an important and integral part of friendly state-to-state relations.

ETHIOPIA'S FEREDE ON CHERNENKO, MENGISTU TALKS

LD181919 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Addis Ababa December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Krylovich and Aleksey Yelmanov report:

Worku Ferede, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, has said in an interview with the TASS correspondents that the conversation which Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE), chairman of the Provisional Military administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, have had is yet another vivid illustration of further development of mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples.

Mr. Ferede emphasised that the Soviet Union invariably sides with the people of Ethiopia who struggle for the strenghtening of the revolutionary gains and for the building of a new life. Now that a natural calamity has befallen Ethiopia, the Soviet Union has again shown its internationalist support by providing Ethiopia with food, medicines and transportation means. The economic projects which are being implemented with the Soviet Union's assistance and which in future will help avoid such natural calamities are of no lesser importance to the Ethiopian people.

Worku Ferede emphasised that the meeting of the two leaders will undoubtedly contribute to the development of contacts between the CPSU and the WPE which act in single formation in the struggle for peace and democracy on earth.

USSR, ETHIOPIA SIGN PARTY COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD181432 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] In connection with the visit to Moscow by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE was signed today.

The agreement was signed, on behalf of the CPSU by Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and on behalf of the WPE by Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION

LD142247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with a delegation of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africaheaded by its president, Tambo. The participants in the meeting strongly condemned the aggressive policy pursued by the Pretoria racists under the patronage of the United States against the independent African states. The conversation took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

URUGUAYAN CP SUPPORTS WORLD CONFERENCE REQUEST

PY181910 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Excerpts] In Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, a meeting of representatives of democratic communist, workers, or revolutionary parties was held to review current international affairs. Listen to what Eduardo Viera, member of the Uruguayan Communist Party who attended the meeting, has to say about it.

The representatives of communist parties have just concluded their plenum, one of the largest in their history, where an important review was carefully and critically conducted, a review useful as an instrument of ideological improvement since it focuses on communist experience in the service of peace and in opposition to imperialism and since it provides information regarding social and economic gains that have been achieved in socialist countries.

On behalf of the Uruguayan Communists, we affirmed that this review is a great forum of internationalism, but it can be improved. We must defend this forum with all our might as the best expression of internationalism we have at this time. Beyond the particular differences of each country, their specific experiences and policies, we have a common ideology based on Marxism-Leninism; we face imperialism as a common enemy; we defend the common interests of the working class. Thus, we need to strengthen our common action to prevent new wars that would be catastrophic, as well as to support those peoples who are attacked or threatened by imperialism, as in the case of Latin America, Cuba, the great people of Sandino, or the heroic Salvadoran people, who are the victim of imperialist interference.

Consequently, the Uruguayan Communists reiterated at this meeting, together with the other Communist parties of South America, that we are in favor of a world conference of communist and workers parties to discuss the great problem of how to ensure peace. The struggle against imperialism and for democracy and social progress, has been clearly stated. The speeches noted the recent changes in the southern cone, including in Uruguay where the dictatorial regime is dying and the people attained a great democratic victory; where the Broad Front, a coalition of anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic forces, has grown considerably.

All the peoples of the southern cone as well as those of the continent and the world have a common obligation of solidarity with the Chilean people who are valiantly fighting against a dictatorship in crisis, the dictatorship of Pinochet that is trying to stay in power by repression. The clamor of the southern cone must now be raised for Chile.

It is good news that after the meeting of Latin American communist parties in Buenos Aires, the communist parties of South America stood up together. Delegations have attended the congress held by the Colombian Communists, and they were present at this review meeting in Prague. This will be beneficial for the cause of the self-determination of our peoples to oppose the Reagan policy and its imperialism.

After the Prague meeting, we all have a great obligation to disseminate the significance of this international review as an undestructible instrument in the struggle for peace and socialism.

USSR WAR VETERANS CONTINUE VISIT TO CUBA

PM191030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Soviet Veterans Visit Cuban Friends"]

[Text] Havana, 14 Dec -- The delegation from the Soviet War Veterans Committee headed by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Marshal Ye.Ya. Savitskiy is continuing its visit to Cuba.

The delegation had a meeting with Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, and Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and chief of the PCC Central Committee Military Department.

At a press confernce the delegation members described preparation in the Soviet Union for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the work the Great Patriotic War veterans are performing in the younger generation's military-patriotic education.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA

LD190725 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 19 TASS -- The U.S. House Select Committee on Intelligence has started an official inquiry into reports on the participation of U.S. military units in punitive operations in Nicaragua in 1983.

Reports on such operations cited by the "Knight-Ridder Newspapers" trust have aroused indignation among broad public circles of the United States. Quoting evidence by the next of kin of 17 Army helicopter pilots of the 160th tactical grouping of the United States Army, who lost their lives in Nicaragua, the newspapers of the trust pointed out that these servicemen wearing civilian clothes made night air raids in Nicaragua, strafing peaceful villages and assisting bandit counter-revolutionary groupings sent into that country. The pilots were ordered to explode their helicopter if they were knocked down or got into an accident.

CORRECTION TO USSR WARSHIPS TO VISIT CUBA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "USSR Warships To Visit Cuba for Liberation Day", published in the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 3, first paragraph, line two:

...destroyer Otlichnyy, the escort ships Zadornyy and Razitelnyy, a diesel submarine, and a tanker under the command... (changing word "patrol" to "escort", and "diesel submarines and tankers" to "a diesel submarine and a tanker")

CHERNENKO NOMINATED FOR RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD190946 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov have been nominated candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The nomination of candidates for election to the supreme soviets of the union republics started in the Soviet Union today. First meetings were held at industrial enterprises, institutions, and collective farms of all republics of the country. The meetings' participants named as candidates leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, workers, peasants and intellectuals who excel in work, enjoy high prestige and display great abilities and enthusiasm in social and state activity. The elections to the supreme soviets of the union and the autonomous republics, as well as to local soviets of people's deputies are scheduled for February 24, next year.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN POPKOV

PM181149 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 December in its First Edition carries on page 5 a 500-word obituary of Academician Valeriy Ivanovich Popkov, who died 12 December 1984.

The obituary is signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, V.S. Frolov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, G.K. Skryabin, S.G. Shcherbakov, A.I. Mayorets, P.S. Neporozhniy, I.A. Glebov, V.A. Krillin, L.S. Melentyev, M.A. Styrikovich, A.Ye. Sheyndlin."

Dolgikh, Zimyanin at Funeral

LD182132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow today escorted on his last journey Academician Valeriy Ivanovich Popkov, an outstanding Soviet scientist, a major organizer of science, member of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician-secretary of the Department of Physico-Technical Problems of Power Engineering of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor.

The conference hall of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was arranged, was in funeral garb. On red velvet drapes were laid the numerous awards which were conferred upon the scientist for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

In the honor guard were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The funeral of Valeriy Ivanovich Popkov took place at Novodevichye Cemetery.

GRISHIN, AKHROMEYEV ATTEND SOCIOPOLITICAL READINGS

LD182129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] "Fortieth Anniversary of the Great Victory" is the title of sociopolitical readings which are being held by the Moscow Gorkom, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the AUCCTU, and the Board of the All-Union Znaniye Society. During these readings today a report on Soviet military art was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR first deputy minister of defense. Taking part in the readings was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

GF171942 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 22 November 1984. It reviewed the question of "the tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from the results and decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum" and the conditions and conclusions mentioned in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke.

During the debate, speeches were delivered by Comrades S.M. Mkhidaryan, first secretary of Echmiadzin Party Raykom; M.G. Gevorgyan, chief of the Armenian Main Administration for Water Resources Construction; R.A. Aleksanyan, first secretary of Koris Party Raykom; G.D. Bagdasaryan, brigade leader of Nayiri Sovkhoz in Oktemberyan Rayon; G.V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR agriculture minister; G.G. Sarkisyan, brigade leader at Anushavan Village Kolkhoz in Artik Rayon; R.G. Shagoyan, Armenian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; S.S. Arutyunyan, director of Zeytun Sovkhoz in Noyemberyan Rayon; T.A. Nersesyan, supervisor at Yerevan lamps factory of "Hayelektraluys" Production Association; M.V. Dzovyan, director of "Haybetchrnakhakidz" Planning Institute; I.A. Baghirov, chairman of Vartenis Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee; and V.V. Aleksandryan, director of the Water Problems and Hydrotechnology Scientific Research Institute. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decision on the issue reviewed.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech. Then the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

The Central Committee plenum was attended by Comrade V.I. Polyakov, CPSU Central Committee official.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY PRIDE

PM181008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Military Pride"]

[Text] Every Soviet soldier values a sense of military pride. We are proud of belonging to the socialist fatherland's Armed Forces. We are proud of the victories won by our people and our army in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence. We are proud of the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

Our pride springs from mighty sources. They are found in the communist conviction of Soviet servicemen, their selfless love for the motherland and filial responsibility for its security, the deep understanding of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and the heroic revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party, the people, and their Armed Forces.

Those who have undergone army schooling will never forget the incomparably proud moment when they stood with weapon in hand in front of the unit's combat banner and, before their comrades, uttered the sacred words of the military oath: "I, a citizen of the USSR, entering the ranks of the USSR's Armed Forces..." And this is a quite natural emotion. Our Armed Forces are an army of the new, socialist type, an army created by the Great October Revolution whose banner is covered with everlasting glory. Its combat glory began on the battlefields of the Civil War when it completely destroyed the hordes of internal and external counterrevolution. Recalling those grim times, we think with admiration of the people who, in the sternest battles, wrote the opening lines of our Armed Forces' heroic biography. They were the intrepid soldiers of the revolution, servicemen of fabled courage and bravery. The people have immortalized the feats of the Red soldiers and commanders in songs, stories, and legends. The heroes of Narva and Pskov, Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, Kakhovka and Perekop, Volochayevka and Spassk now provide examples of indomitable spirit, courage, and loyalty to duty.

Now, when the country is approaching the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, we turn to the events of those stormy years with particular emotion. For 1,418 days and nights the Soviet people struggled for victory. This was a struggle of unprecedented scale, ferocity, and intensity, a struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence and for mankind's future and salvation from the horrors of fascism. The glory of our Armed Forces won at high cost in the battles against the enemy will never fade. It was our Armed Forces which routed the heavily armed hordes of Hitler's Germany, delivered a crushing blow to the Japanese militarists, and played the decisive role in achieving victory in World War II. It was our Armed Forces which liberated many peoples of Europe and Asia from foreign enslavement as they worthily fulfilled their internationalist mission.

The names of Aleksandr Matrosov, Nikolay Gastello, Yuriy Smirnov, Aleksey Marasyev, Aleksandr Pokryshkin, Ivan Kozhedub, and many other illustrious sons of our people have become symbols of greatness of spirit, combat skill, and indomitable will for victory.

The major strategic operations of the Soviet Army and Navy have gone down in history as vivid examples of the military art. A whole galaxy of talented military commanders and chiefs who were our pride and glory grew up in the fighting for the motherland.

Soviet people rightly consider the Leninist Communist Party to be our leader and commander. It was a truly combative, fighting party. The party lost 3 million sons at the front.

At the same time, 5 million Soviet patriots replenished its ranks. Communists were first to raise the attack and set an example of fearlessness and heroism. They carried into the masses the deepest conviction of the rightness of our cause. Thousands of servicemen write in their statement regarding acceptance into the party: "I want to go into battle as a Communist."

"It is a great good fortune," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, notes, "that the Armed Forces are led by such a tried and tested strategist, organizer, and educator as the illustrious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee." Lenin's ideas on defending the socialist fatherland, which have been implemented by the party, have stood the test of time. This is vividly confirmed by the Soviet people's world historic victory gained in the Great Patriotic War under the Communist Party's leadership.

Our victory was an awesome warning to the forces of aggression. Ignoring the lessons of history, however, reactionary imperialist forces headed by the United States are now indulging in saber-rattling once more and threatening to drag mankind into the destructive conflagration of nuclear war. Against this background the Communist Party and the Soviet state are taking every measure to ensure that the country's defense capability and our Armed Forces' combat might are maintained at the requisite level and that the security of our country and our friends and allies is reliably ensured. And we are justifiably proud that all progressive mankind regard the Soviet state's economic and defense might as a reliable buttress in the struggle for the peoples' security and against the reactionary imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations.

Our military pride is active and effective. It prompts us to reverse and increase the heroic traditions of the party, the people, and their Armed Forces, to work persistently at mastering the art of victory forged in the battles for the motherland, and to learn to use their weapons -- the weapons of victory. Military pride means pride in the glory of our combat banners. Pride in our soldierly comradeship with its immutable rule: Die if necessary in order to save a comrade. Instilling in servicemen a sense of military pride means consolidating their moral strength which helps them to study diligently, to do their duty zealously, and to endure all the burdens and deprivations of military service staunchly.

Those people who regularly organize visits for servicemen to military museums and rooms of combat glory, meetings with veterans, and trips to sites of past battles are acting correctly. Invoking revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and the courageous examples of frontline heroes is a most effective means of educating servicemen in a spirit of loyalty to communist ideals and military duty.

Our army rituals are a proven method of inculcating military pride. We must ensure that each one -- presenting the military unit's combat banner, taking the military oath, beginning a tour of combat duty, mounting the guard, and many others -- is carefully prepared, conforms strictly to the requirements of the rules, exerts an emotional influence on personnel, and makes a clear mark on people's hearts. We must make more active use of a unit's historical record, book of honor, and the annual festival of a unit or ship in order to instill pride.

Instilling a sense of pride in one's regiment or ship is an integral part of this work. "A military serviceman," the rules governing USSR Armed Forces' routine service say, "should bear the lofty title of citizen of the USSR with dignity, cherish the honor and combat glory of the USSR Armed Forces and of his own unit and the honor of his military vocation, and help to consolidate the friendship and combat community with the fraternal socialist countries' armed forces." This means resolving all the combat training tasks of the new training year to a high standard, strengthening organization and discipline, and increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

This also means campaigning actively to fulfill the pledges adopted in socialist competition under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

The preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and for the 27th CPSU Congress provide extensive opportunities for the further activation of all ideological and educational work, included that of inculcating a sense of military pride. In a situation where the aggressive imperialist circles are fueling tension and systematically organizing ideological campaigns against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, it is becoming increasingly important to educate servicemen in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian socialist internationalism and of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. It is essential to mold in every Soviet person clear class positions, high political vigilance, hatred for imperialism, and belief in the rightness and invincibility of socialism.

Everyone who serves under the combat banners of the Soviet Armed Forces bears in his heart a radiant sense of military pride. It elevates the servicemen and helps him to do his patriotic duty with honor and dignity and to be constantly ready to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism.

EDITORIAL NOTES NEED FOR HEALTHY MORAL CLIMATE

PM191135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Military Collective's Moral Climate"]

[Excerpts] The military collective's moral climate is not an abstract concept but an entirely concrete one. It is the cohesion of soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, and officers on the basis of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook, their loyalty to the ideals of communism and their patriotic and international duty, and their readiness to defend the motherland in battle. It is the organization of the servicemen's study, service, and daily life in strict compliance with the provisions and demands of the military rules. A healthy moral climate in the subunit means that all aspects of the personnel's life and activity are imbued with truly collectivist principles, friendship, comradeship, honesty, truthfulness, mutual respect and mutual trust, intolerance of violations of public interests, and the readiness to combat alien morals and views.

For the soldier or sailor the military collective is his own family and school -- a school of labor and military skill, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship. Understandably, the more cohesive and organized the collective, the more the moral atmosphere in it accords with statutory provisions and norms of communist morality, then the better it fulfills its role as educator and teacher, the more rapidly the young soldiers find their feet in it, and the better they prepare themselves for modern combat.

That is why the formation of a healthy climate in the military collectives and mutual relations in line with regulations is one of the most important tasks of ideological work in the Army and Navy. Correct action is being taken where the entire arsenal of forms, methods, and means of the personnel's ideological-political, military, moral, and legal education is used in a package to this end. This is the direction indicated by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the recommendations of the recent all-union scientific and practical conference in Moscow.

The all-union scientific and practical conference and the conference of Army and Navy ideological workers noted that only the correct organization of labor, daily life, and leisure in combination with considered and purposeful ideological educational activity ensures the rhythmical work of any collective and is an essential condition for success and for a high level of discipline, organization, and people's moral growth.

Naturally, the leading role in forming a healthy moral climate in any collective belongs to the commander. His personal example, high authority, and statutory exactingness combined with a sensitive, concerned attitude toward his subordinates, his tact as a teacher, and his fairness -- all this exerts effective influence on the development of lofty moral qualities in his subordinates and makes it possible to form an active life stance in soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty offices, ensigns, warrant officers, and officers.

The party and Komsomol organizations are the commanders' effective assistants and bulwark in rallying the military collectives. The Communists and Komsomol members are called on to develop in the servicemen an awareness of the sacredness and inviolability of their oath and to use their personal example and purposeful ideological-political and educational work to call them to scale lofty frontiers in study and service. The party and Komsomol organizations have a very important part to play in forming public opinion and in combating negative phenomena. Unfortunately, in some places you still encounter servicemen who forget the sacred moral and statutory norm of combat comradeship and display selfishness, indifference, and rudeness toward their fellow servicemen, especially young servicemen. It is important to strengthen friendship and martial comradeship by every means. To this end we must enhance the educational significance of party, Komsomol, and personnel meetings.

It is vitally important, the conference of Army and Navy ideological workers noted, to achieve the transfer of the main ideological efforts directly to the subunits and the transformation of every party organization into a center of daily ideological educational work. It is necessary to teach every man to have a comprehensive knowledge of people's needs and requirements.

TOLUBKO ATTENDS ROCKET FORCES ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM181033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Colonel V. Polezhayev: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held 14 December to mark the 25th anniversary of the Strategic Rocket Forces. In the meeting presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Artillery Chief Marshal V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General P.A. Gorchakov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General Yu.A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Colonel General V.M. Vishenkov, chief of the General Staff of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Rocket Forces veterans, defense industry workers, designers, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

Artillery Chief Marshal Marshal V.P. Tolubko addressed the meeting. Those taking part in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.